

THE FLAG



HOW TO RESPECT IT. HOW TO DISPLAY IT.

rules, Respects and History
EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD KNOW

ADOPTED BY

G. A. R., Spanish American War
Veterans, Veterans of Foreign
Wars, American Legion and 64
other Patriotic Organizations

The National Flag Represents
the Living Country and is It-
self Considered a Living Thing.

ONE FLAG ONE TONGUE
ONE COUNTRY

Patriots Text Book
Americanization Campaign

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Days Flag Should Be Displayed

Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, born in 1809.

Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, born in 1732.

April 19, (1775) Battle of Lexington, first battle of Revolution.

May 1, (1898) Battle of Manila Bay. (Dewey's victory over Spanish in which none of his men were lost.)

Mother's Day, second Sunday in May. (In honor of American mother, "the fountain head of the state.")

May 30, Memorial Day. (Ceremonies in memory of civil war soldiers.)

June 14, (1777) Flag Day. (Official birthday of Stars and Stripes.)

June 17, (1775) Battle of Bunker Hill. (Inexperienced soldiers under Washington resisted regulars.)

July 4, (1776) Independence Day. Adoption Declaration of Independence.

Labor Day, first Monday in Sept.

Sept. 10, (1813) Lake Erie Day. (Perry's great victory.) Entire British squadron surrenders.)

Sept. 11 (1814) Lake Champlain Day. (British thrown back from N. Y. by victory of American fleet.)

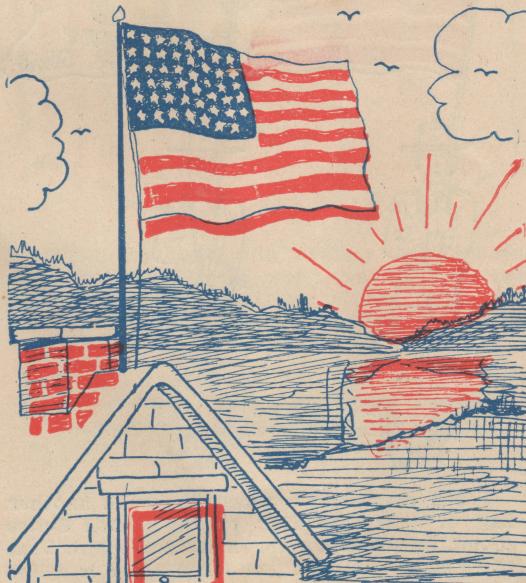
Oct. 17 (1777) Battle of Saratoga. (Burgoyne surrenders 5,000 men, crisis of Revolution.)

Oct. 19, (1781) Surrender of Yorktown. (Cornwallis surrender to Washington.)

Nov. 11, (1918) Armistice Day. (Signing Armistice World War.)

OUR FLAG RULES AND RESPECTS

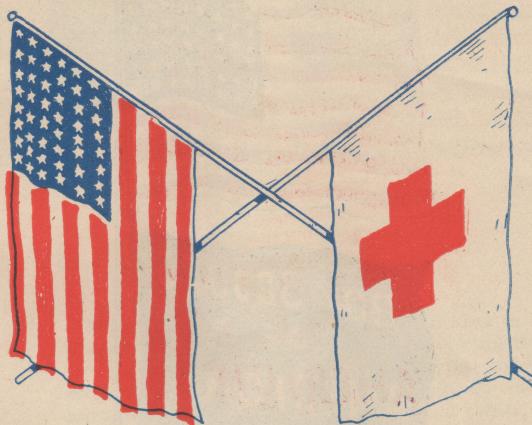
There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm, and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.



The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.



When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.



When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

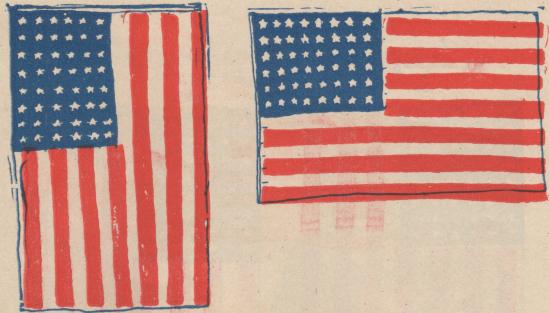
When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.



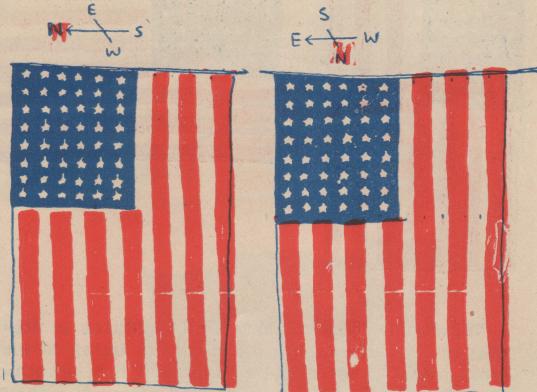
When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flags should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.



When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.



When displayed over the middle or the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

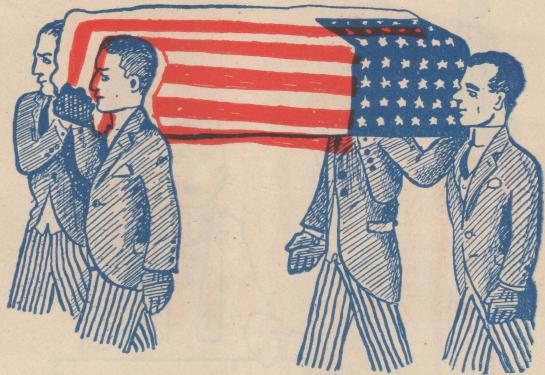
When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

CAUTIONS

Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

THE "UNKNOWN SOLDIER"

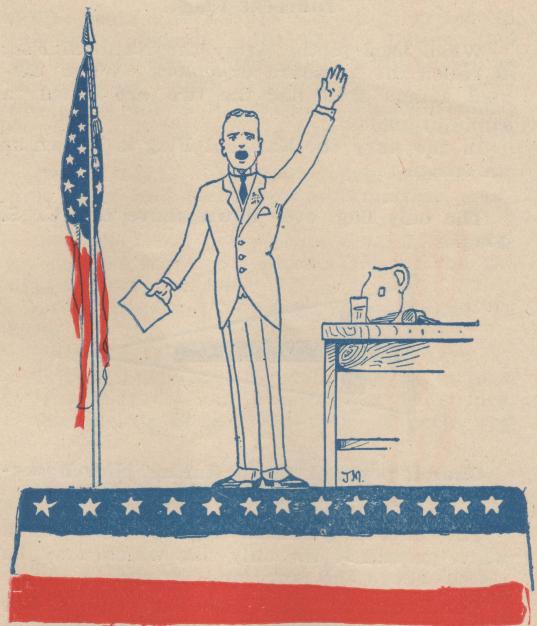


When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.



When the Flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other flags on his left.



PROPER USE OF BUNTING

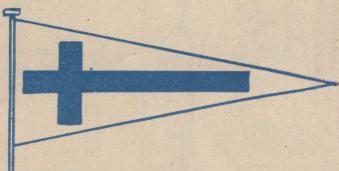
Bunting of the national colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

Different Flags

When used in the Army the National Flag is called the standard or colors. When carried with a state flag the two are called "a stand of colors."

In the navy the National Flag is known as an ensign.

The only flag ever flown above the U. S. Flag.



Church pennant flown during church services Army and Navy.

The church pennant, a blue cross on a white ground is the only flag which may be raised above the Stars and Stripes.

The President has a blue flag with a five pointed star in each corner. In the center is the official coat of arms of the U. S. without the "sky azure charged with the thirteen mullets;" in place of which are placed four stars directly at the right of the eagle's head and the other nine, in a curveyed line above the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Above all are thirteen moons, which together with the stars are pierced by golden rays.

A flag displayed Union down is a signal of distress.

Our Standards in Battle

The Stars and Stripes were not carried in the army officially until 1834. Before this the flags carried by the troops were known as the National Colors or Standards. They were blue with the U. S. coat of arms emblazoned thereon, and the body of troops designated in scroll.

July 4, 1777, John Paul Jones hoisted the first Stars and Stripes on an American man-of-war, the Alfred.

Our Flag has flown triumphantly in war or conflicts eight times, exclusive of the Indian wars, as follows:

Great Britain 1775-1883, 13 stars and 13 bars.

France 1798-1800, 15 stars and 13 bars.
Tripoli 1801-1805, 15 stars and 15 stripes.
Mexico 1846-1848, 29 stars and 13 stripes.
Confederate States 1861-1865, 35 stars and 3 stripes.

Spain 1898, 45 stars and 13 stripes.

World War 1917-1918, 48 stars and 13 stripes.

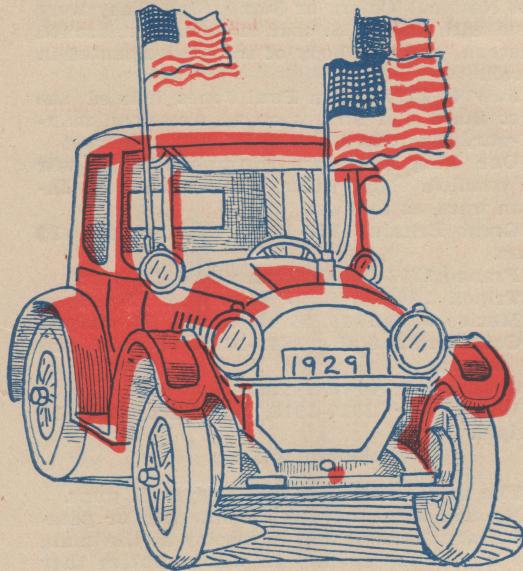
Salute to Flag

The salute to a national flag is 21 guns. Foreign ships of war on entering or passing near a fortification to display at the main the flag of the country in whose waters they are, and to salute it.

When the salute to the flag is completed the same number of guns should be promptly returned by the designated saluted station.

Salutes are not fired between sunset and sunrise.

The National Flag should always be displayed at the time of firing a salute.



Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or any thing. The regimental color, state flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.

Do not display the Flag of the United States with the union down except as a signal of distress.

Do not place any other flag or pennant above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.

Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.

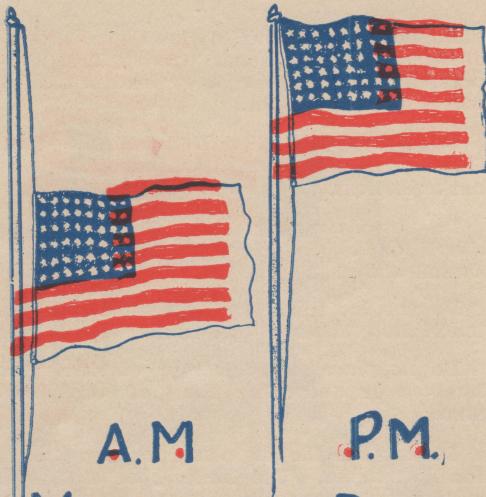
Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag of the United States is flying.

Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

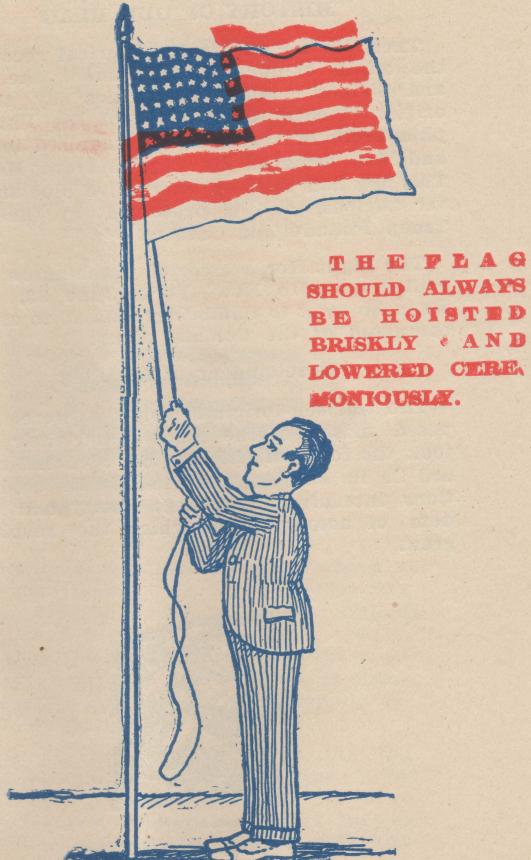
Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.



A.M. MEMORIAL. DAY P.M.

When flown at half staff, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.



THE FLAG
SHOULD ALWAYS
BE HOISTED
BRISKLY AND
LOWERED CEREMONIOUSLY.

HISTORY OF OUR FLAG

There is no authentic historical record of the origin of our national symbol, the Stars and Stripes. Some authorities say that it originated with the standard of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, organized in 1774, and was designed by Capt Abram Markoe. This flag had thirteen alternative blue and silver stripes, and is preserved by the First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry.

The Light Horse escorted Washington from Philadelphia to New York June 23, 1775, when he went to Cambridge, Mass., to assume command of the Colonial Army.

Development of the Flag

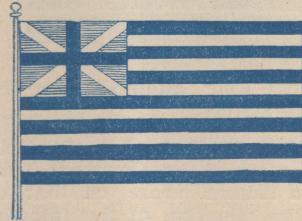
The thirteen original colonies were composed mostly of the English and their flags took the form of the English National standard in its successive periods, with modifications intending to indicate liberty and freedom of action, out of which the revolution grew.



Our First Battle Flag

The flag first used in battles by the American farmers in their stand for liberty at Concord April 19th, 1775, and which is preserved encased between glass in the public library at Bedford, Mass., is of maroon color satin damask, emblazoned with an outstretched arm, silver colored, the hand of which grasps an uplifted sword. Three circular figures all silver colored, are supposed to represent cannon balls. Upon a gold colored scroll is the motto "Vince aut Moriute," meaning "Conquer or Die."

Grand Union Flag 1776.



Washington Sanctifies Stars and Stripes

The Grand Union Flag was the first flag of Stars and Stripes adopted by the United Colonies. It was unfurled January 1 or 2, 1776, by Gen. George Washington in the presence of his army and the citizens at Cambridge, Mass., when Washington solemnly expressed these sentiments:

"We take the Stars from Heaven, the Red from our Mother Country, separating it by White stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the White stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

The flag was composed of thirteen alternate red and white stripes and the cross of St. George and St. Andrew conjoined in a blue canton.

Establishing Flag Day—Adoption of Betsy Ross Flag



**Betsy Ross Flag adopted June 14, 1777.
13 Stars, 13 Stripes.**

Flag day was created when the Betsy Ross Flag was adopted by Congress June 14th, 1777. John Adams arose on that day and called for the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved—that the flag of the thirteen united states be thirteen stripes, alternate red, and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

January 13, 1794, Vermont and Kentucky having been added to the Union Congress, not foreseeing the growth of the flag in adding both a star and a stripe for each new state, passed the following Act which was approved by President Washington:

"That, from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

Adopted May 1, 1795, 15 Stars, 15 Stripes.



For twenty-three years this was our national emblem. It was carried during the War of 1812, and was the flag that waved over Ft. McHenry when Francis Scott Key was inspired to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

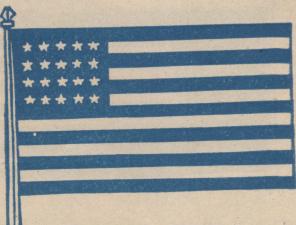
In 1817, after the accession of a number of new states it was seen that it would not be practicable to keep adding a new stripe for each state, therefore Hon. Peter Wendover offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag. Accordingly in 1818 Congress passed the following act, which settled the general form of our flag:

"An Act to establish the flag of the United States.

"Sec. 1.—That from and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white—that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"Sec. 2.—Be it further enacted, that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

The Standard of Today



Mr. Wendover deserves credit for pressing the bill, but it was Capt. Samuel C. Reid of the U. S. Navy, who suggested reducing the stripes. The first flag was made by Reid's wife under his direction.

The design had one big star in the center of the field. This did not meet with favor. As Congress did not designate the form of placing the stars in the Union. The War and Navy Departments of the government, in 1912 agree, they should be placed in parallel lines.

Represents Americanism

The American flag represents Americanism, and no anti-Americanism shall exist under its folds.

Henry Ward Beecher tersely outlined the symbolism as follows:

"How glorious has been the history of our flag! There is not such another banner in all the world that has carried such hope, such grandeur of spirit, such inspiring truth, as our dear old American Flag, made by Liberty, nourished in its spirit and carried in its service.

"The flag is a solemn national symbol that commands, not supplicates.

"Our flag carries American ideas, American history and American feelings. It is a whole national history. It is the constitution. It is the government. It is the free people that stand in the government of the constitution. It means Liberty. Forget not what it means, and for the sake of its ideas, be true to your country's flag."

Flag Day, June 14—Tributes to the Flag

It has been asked why it was necessary to set apart a day in honor of the flag of our nation, so near the time-honored National holiday that commemorates the birthday of the nation itself. The answer is, our National holiday has naturally become a day of exultant rejoicing. We need another day in which our thoughts, even while we pursue our daily tasks, may turn to our beloved ensign as a reminder of the glorious principles which it represents, of the blessings which it typifies, and of the sacrifices which have secured these blessings to us and our children.—Gov. David I. Walsh.

Its highest beauty is what it symbolizes.—Chas. Sumner.

Our flag is the national ensign, pure and

simple. Behold it! Listen to it! Every star has a tongue, every stripe is articulate.—
Robert C. Winthrop.

There are two things holy, the flag which represents military honor and the law which represents the national right.—Victor Hugo.

We will have no government standard but our own and will accept no other flag than the glorious Stars and Stripes.—Wm. McKinley.

One Flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
one nation evermore.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Our Flag, our Fag, out Country's flag!

Should danger e'er assail thee,

The bugle's call will find us all,

We'll never, never, fail thee!

—Col. Henry Dean Atwood.

There are no days when you should be more patriotic than on other days, and I ask you to wear every day in your heart our flag of the Union.—President Woodrow Wilson.

A dying soldier: "Boys, I am shot, don't wait for me; just open the folds of the old flag, and let me see it once more."

"Old Glory"

The affectionate name "Old Glory" was given to the flag by Capt. Wm. Driver of Salem, Mass. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1886. While commanding the brig "Charles Doggett" in 1831, before sailing for the Southern Pacific, he was presented with a large American flag beautifully made. When it was raised aloft he christened it "Old Glory." He moved to Nashville in 1837, carrying his beloved flag with him. During the Civil War the Confederates searched his house many times to seize the flag which they knew he

had. When the Union soldiers captured the town Capt. Driver brought forth the flag which he had sewed up in the covering of his bed and, with tears in his eyes, unfurled it from the State Capital, remarking as he did so, "Now 'Old Glory' is up there, gentlemen, and I am ready to die." This banner is preserved in Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

"OLD GLORY"

The flag which has triumphantly
The Sons of Freedom led
Now waves in Glory and with pride
O'er their heroic dead.

The emblem of the rights of man,
Pledge of a people's might,
Forever may thou lead the van,
Defending truth and right!

The stripes that symbolize the flame
Of Freedom's ardent birth;
A sanctuary they proclaim
To the oppressed of earth.

The stars that deck thy field of blue,
Like those which dot the skies,
Are beacons in the Land of Hope
Where cherished Freedom lies.

Where'er thy folds in empire wave,
Enduring hope is born,
Dispelling fears as summer's sun
Dispels the dews of morn.

Thou art our glory and our pride
In peace as well as war;
And may thou be as sacred guide
As Bethlehem's Holy Star.

—Albert W. Bryce.

The Star Spangled Banner



[Reproduced by courtesy of the National Museum
Washington, D.C.]

The Star Spangled Banner that inspired Francis Scott Key's immortal poem is preserved in the National Museum, Washington. It hung triumphantly over Ft. McHenry Sept. 13 and 14, 1814. It was made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, assisted by her daughter and two nieces, in Baltimore. The original flag was 40 feet long. Each stripe was two feet wide and the stars were two feet from point to point. The flag was finished in so great a hurry to get it into action that it was patched to facilitate completion. It has recently been put in a state of preservation by Mrs. Ameria Fowler of Boston.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The greatest memento of the War of 1812.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,

O'er the rampart's we watched were so gallantry streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,

Where the foes haughty hosts in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the tower-in steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;

'Tis the star-spangled banner; Oh long may it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where are the foes who so vauntingly swore,

That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,

A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has washed out their foul foot-
step's pollution
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight and the gloom of
the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall
wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's
desolation,
Blest with Victory and peace, may the heav'n-
rescued land
Praise the power that has made and pre-
served us a nation.
When conquer we must, when our cause it is
just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our
trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph
shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave.

UNION JACK



The Parts of the Flag

- "Hoist," width of flag next to the staff.
- "Fly," length of flag.
- "Canton," upper corner next to staff.
- "Union," device placed in canton to represent political union.
- "Jack," represents both the device and canton.

Dimensions of National Flag

National flags and Union Jacks for all Departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag	1
Fly (length) of flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of union	7-13
Fly (length) of union76
Width of each stripe	1-13

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Service (Army and Navy).

Limitation in the number of sizes, with the exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the Government Departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

	Feet
(1)	20
(2)	(standard) 19
(3)	14.35
(4)	12.19

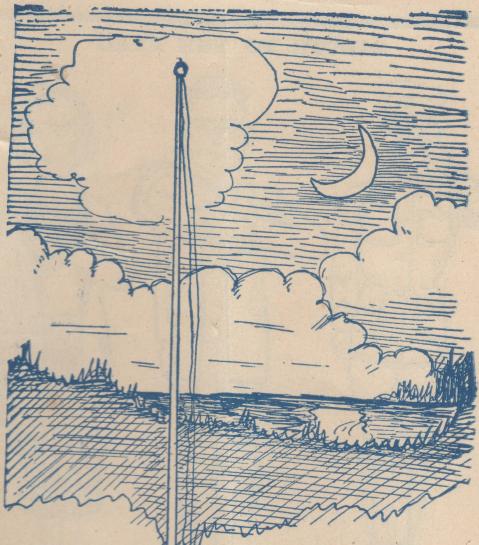
(5)	10
(6)	8.94
(7)	5.14
(8)	5
(9)	3.52
(10)	2.90
(11)	2.37
(12)	1.31

Union Jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the Union of the National flag with which it is flown.

Position and size of stars: The position and size of each star for the Union of the flag shall be as indicated on a plan which will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.

Order Effective: All National Flags and Union Jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

President's Flag: The President's Flag shall be in accordance with the plan accompanying and forming a part of this order. In case sizes are needed other than the two sizes shown on the plan, they shall be manufactured on the same proportions as those shown.



The Flag should not be displayed after sundown except as may be designated by proper authority.

PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

The Flag Rules and Respects

SALUTE TO THE FLAG



During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

Price 15 Cents